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SOURCE USSR national. An outstanding scholar of the language and culture of Mongolia and other areas of the Eastern USSR. He has been an observer of the Soviet and European scene for many years and displays an interpretive understanding of the Soviet mind at work. He has traveled extensively in Asia and Europe and has a wide acquaintance among Soviet scholars and scientists. The German military deported him from the USSR to Germany in 1943. He is now in the US as a refugee and is on the faculty of a major university.

1. Lectures on CW and BW defense which I attended in Leningrad between 1934 and 1940 were delivered by local Communists who were not necessarily specialists. Selection of these lecturers was made by local party committees in accordance with the usual Soviet propaganda and indoctrination methods. Individuals in various organizations or industries were chosen to educate their fellow workers. After an intensive course of instruction they would return to their place of employment and conduct classes. At the Institute of Oriental Studies of the USSR Academy of Sciences, Leningrad, where I was working, the following party secretaries of the Institute delivered lectures on CW and BW defense:

- a. Lazar Isaeovich Dumann
b. Georgi Vasilievich Shitov
c. Apollon Alexandrovich Petrov (later ambassador to China)
d. Dmitri Ivanovich Tikhonov.

Aside from these men there was one outsider, an army officer, Comrade (fnu) Kuznetsov, who lectured. He conducted weekly classes of two to three hours duration for about three months. It was not necessary for any of the people working in the Institute to go elsewhere for their CW and BW instruction.

2. The OW defense lectures incorporated much of the material applicable to defense against ordinary air attack. We studied aircraft recognition through the use of graphic aids consisting of photographs, models and moving pictures. Enemy planes were identified by color, type, markings and missions. Types of explosives used in aerial bombs, as well as types of bombs likely to be delivered by different planes were explained. Aerial bombs and artillery shells loaded with chemicals were described and we were drilled in the early recognition of war gases by odor and effect. We learned about gases which attack the respiratory system, gases having toxic effects and those which attack the skin, causing ulcers and serious

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3. Personal protective measures were outlined and we were drilled in the use of bomb shelters, cellars, subways or other reinforced structures. We learned how to utilize depressions in the earth's surface to protect us from concussion if we should be caught away from man made shelters. In the cities all persons were issued gas masks and careful instruction was given regarding their care and use. There were descriptions of protective clothing worn by civil defense workers whose duties required their entry into a contaminated area immediately following a chemical attack. Practical demonstrations included periods of work with our masks on and three to five-mile hikes wearing our gas masks. We were required to recognize and memorize all signals warning of approach of enemy aircraft, signals indicating the types of bombs being dropped and all clear signals. Instruction was given which outlined our conduct under all circumstances with emphasis on orderly and unhurried removal to designated places of safety when warned of aerial attack.
4. The protection of all buildings was a subject of importance and considerable time was spent in drilling us in the methods of fire fighting. We learned how to dispose of incendiary bombs and the best method to extinguish them. Instructions were given regarding the removal of rubbish from our homes and for the careful storing of combustible materials. Duties of individuals, wardens, watchmen, rescue brigade workers and others were carefully outlined. Specific rules of conduct were stated which applied to almost any situation.
5. First-aid training was given. We learned how to recognize early symptoms of injury or illness and what to do until professional help came. Such subjects as artificial respiration, means of transporting injured persons, application of tourniquets and methods of sterilization of articles used on open wounds were taught.
6. The Leningrad House of Chemical and Air Defense was sponsored by the Society for Support of Aviation and Chemistry (OSOAVIAKHIM). This organization was called a "volunteer society" like MOPR (International Society of Relief of Workers). OSOAVIAKHIM was under the direction of the Central Council of Trade Unions, headed by Nikolai Shvernik (1934-1940). Names of the House's officials were unknown to me then or now.
7. Chief functions of the Leningrad House were:
 - a. Training of the population to defend themselves from CW, BW and aerial attack.
 - b. Conducting lectures and maintaining exhibits on subjects dealing with civilian chemical developments.
 - c. Maintaining museums showing chemical developments.
 - d. Selling gas masks.
 - e. Manufacturing and distributing insecticides and other types of poisons used to destroy insects and rodents. Prior to 1937 it was easy to obtain a liquid poison which was deadly to rats -- it gave them typhus. After 1937 this poison became a classified substance and civilians no longer were able to obtain it. If such a poison were put on a classified list there must be other biotics on the list and this leads me to believe that OSOAVIAKHIM figures in the development of biotics injurious to humans.
 - f. Training physicians, nurses and other personnel to care for persons who become ill or injured because of CW or BW attack.
8. OSOAVIAKHIM had branches in all major cities of the USSR. There is no direct evidence available to me which indicates that extensive lectures on CW or BW defense are being conducted today. In current publications from the USSR I have noticed articles which stress the need for raising the quality of OSOAVIAKHIM's work on collective farms and in factories. To me this is an indication that the duties of this organization are somewhat the same because no other group has been mentioned which has the responsibility for CW and BW defense training. References to activities of the US in the field of BW are frequent in Soviet publications -- so it seems reasonable to me that classes in BW defense are being conducted.

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Classes such as this offer a good means of propagandizing and it is my opinion that instruction in CW and BW defense is being carried on but not on the same scale as before World War II.

9. Personnel in the armed services were not required to attend civilian lectures on CW and BW. All other persons between the ages of 16 and 65 were obliged to attend unless they were infirm. Those unable to attend because of illness were required to furnish a medical certificate proving illness or infirmity.
10. Lectures conducted in the various establishments were in series and extended over a three-month period. During this time there would be 10-12 lectures of two to three hours each. At the conclusion of instruction examinations were given and certificates were awarded to persons who passed. Those who failed could not receive their wages until they got a passing grade on re-examinations. Courses were repeated year after year and all were obliged to attend.
11. Lectures on defense against BW attack were supplements of the CW lectures. We learned of the diseases which could be spread by bombs, shells and other means developed by man. The necessity of reporting strangers in our communities was emphasized because such people could be saboteurs who would contaminate food and water supplies. Sentries for the detection of strangers were appointed and, in theory, every square foot of Leningrad was being watched. Great emphasis was placed on public sanitation and all people were required to keep their homes and places of work free of filth. After any aerial attack we were supposed to boil all drinking water and be sure that food was properly cooked.
12. Besides cholera and plague, we were told that diphtheria, typhus, typhoid, and dysentery in its many forms could be transmitted by BW. There were rumors of a newly developed "secret disease" which the Germans were planning to use. There was considerable publicity regarding the work of Academician Evgeni Nikanorovich Pavlovski in the field of rare diseases. Pavlovski was the USSR's leading authority on diseases of Central Asia and was constantly exploring means of detection and cure. He was frequently mentioned as the world's leading authority on "morbus papatach" [sic].
13. We were told that the means of disseminating BW agents would be:
 - a. Bombs dropped from planes
 - b. Artillery shells
 - c. Probably guided missiles
 - d. Secret saboteurs and subversive agents would contaminate food and water supplies and would spread airborne germs in congested areas.
 - e. Rodents, insects and animals infected with plague, typhus and other diseases would be released among the people.
14. The means for detecting BW agents were not clearly defined. It was pointed out that the government made regular microscopic and chemical analyses of water supplies and examined sources of food. If all people were attentive to their duties of reporting strangers and reporting any unusual concentrations of empty bottles or other containers, the chances of infection by saboteurs would be materially reduced. All animals coming into populated areas were to be examined and those suspected of being diseased were to be destroyed. Reports of epidemics were carefully checked to determine the cause. Actually it was stressed that prevention of disease was the best means of detecting BW agents and preventing their spread.
15. Soviet plans for retaliatory BW measures were not discussed with civilians in any detail. From what I know of Soviet policy I think that their offensive plans would include surprise demolition bomb attacks followed by BW attacks. We were told that this would be the method of the enemy and we were trained to combat such an attack. In order to reduce the effect of a surprise BW attack all people were immunized against typhoid, smallpox, cholera, plague, typhus and diphtheria. During the period 1934-1940 I was immunized 11 times against all

CO-B 30610

these diseases. In this connection I think the Soviets are much better prepared than the US to meet a BW attack.

16. Epidemiologists and physicians specializing in infectious diseases are given special instruction in BW defense. Other physicians receive limited training which will enable them to handle preliminary work and to later assist the specially trained personnel. Sanitary engineers working throughout the USSR receive special BW training also. Persons requiring limited training go to the local OSOAVIAKHIM, while more extensive special training is given in advanced schools or institutes. Kirov Military Medical Academy, Leningrad, was one place where special training was given. Institutes of the USSR Academy of Sciences engaged in microbiological or biological research would be obvious training centers for advanced BW specialists.

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